

Indemnify California generators and transporters for any liability which might result from the necessity to transport California waste from coast to coast; and most importantly;

Hold California generators, including the University of California and other state entities, harmless from any federal or state cleanup related (Superfund or CERCLA) liability which they might potentially incur as a result of using a waste facility which is on a substantially less protective site than Ward Valley and which has already experienced tritium migration to groundwater.

If LLRW generators in your state have problems with storage or with use of Barnwell similar to those of California generators, I urge you to join with me in demanding similar relief.

Sincerely,

PETE WILSON.

WETLANDS AND THE NEW FARM BILL

Mr. GRASSLEY. Mr. President, I would like to enter into a colloquy with the Senator from Indiana, Senator LUGAR, who is the chairman of the Committee on Agriculture, Nutrition, and Forestry and who was a manager of the recent conference on H.R. 2854, the 1996 farm bill.

As the Senator from Indiana knows, we had a problem in Iowa in 1994 and 1995 with the Natural Resources Conservation Service delineating wetlands. It is my understanding that NRCS used aerial photography and soil surveys to review prior wetland delineations. In most cases, NRCS found additional wetland acreage on the farmland subject to this review.

This caused a lot of anxiety and uncertainty for these landowners. They had accepted the initial delineation, changed their farming practices accordingly and then, through no action of their own, received a new, more expansive delineation.

The Senator will recall that because of this situation I introduced a moratorium on new delineations until passage of the new farm bill. This moratorium passed the Senate by unanimous consent and was later accepted by the Department of Agriculture.

Mr. LUGAR. I would respond to my friend from Iowa that I am fully aware of the situation that he refers to in his State.

Mr. GRASSLEY. I am concerned that a change made to the Conference Report shortly before it was filed in the House may result in a similar situation occurring in the future. It is my understanding that the Conference Committee intended to give farmers certainty in dealing with wetlands. One way of accomplishing this goal was to allow prior delineations of wetlands to be changed only upon request of the farmer.

Mr. LUGAR. Mr. President, this is also my understanding.

Mr. GRASSLEY. After the conferees met, while the legislative language carrying out the various agreements was being finalized, the Department of Agriculture suggested a technical cor-

rection to this provision. Section 322 of the bill amends section 1222 of the 1985 farm bill to say that "No person shall be adversely affected because of having taken an action based on a previous certified wetland delineation by the Secretary. The delineation shall not be subject to a subsequent wetland certification or delineation by the Secretary, unless requested by the person * * *."

My concern is that this could read to allow the Department to change delineations that have not yet been certified. I don't argue with this, per se. I am sure there is a need for granting NRCS this authority in some specific situations.

But again, I do not want a repeat of this situation in Iowa in 1994 and 1995. Specifically, I do not want the NRCS to use this language to conduct a massive review of wetland delineations. This will just cause further uncertainty and confusion in the farm community. It can only lead to ill will between our farmers and the NRCS and should be avoided at all cost.

Under the able leadership of Chairman LUGAR, we have made some very positive changes in the 1996 farm bill that will lead to a more cooperative relationship between farmers and the NRCS. I hope this progress will not be undermined by the provision I mentioned.

Mr. LUGAR. Mr. President, we expect that the Department of Agriculture will be mindful of the need to balance the very legitimate concerns that the Senator from Iowa raises today with the desires of producers for certainty in the identification of wetlands. In addition, the rights of producers to appeal decisions should be protected. The Agriculture Committee will monitor developments as the Department develops regulations to carry out the provisions of the newly enacted farm bill, Public Law 104-127. I also encourage my colleague from Iowa and all concerned parties to contribute their input when the regulations are put out for comment.

In summary, while we realize that some administrative formalities will be necessary to give producers certainty regarding the boundaries of wetlands, we do not expect large-scale, wholesale reviews of existing wetland determinations as a result of the new legislation.

WHO NEEDS AMBASSADORS?

Mr. KENNEDY. Mr. President, Richard N. Gardner, the U.S. Ambassador to Spain, recently addressed the American Society of International Law on the subject, "Who Needs Ambassadors?"

Ambassador Gardner, who served in the Department of State under President Kennedy, as Ambassador to Italy under President Carter, and now as President Clinton's Ambassador to Spain, is among the Nation's most highly regarded experts on international relations, and is uniquely qualified to answer this important question.

Ambassador Gardner is rightly concerned about the fervor of some to slash our already small foreign policy budget because of the simplistic view that the Nation's foreign policy requirements are less significant than during the cold war.

Ambassador Gardner emphasizes that our foreign policy before the cold war was "trying to create a world in which the American people could be secure and prosperous and see their deeply held values of political and economic freedom increasingly realized in other parts of the world." He also reminds us that this is still the purpose of our foreign policy.

There is a tendency by some to suggest that there is a lesser need for a U.S. presence abroad, and that in an era of instantaneous information, a fax machine is all we need to conduct foreign policy. As Ambassador Gardner points out, however, our embassies serve many important functions, not least of which are to build bilateral and multilateral relationships for mutual benefit, serve as the eyes and ears of the President and the State Department, and carry out U.S. policy objectives abroad. As Ambassador Gardner notes: "Things don't happen just because we say so. Discussion and persuasion are necessary. Diplomacy by fax simply doesn't work."

The foreign policy budget of this country is only about 1 percent of our total budget. Yet some in Congress propose to reduce it even further. As Ambassador Gardner states, further cuts "will gravely undermine our ability to influence foreign governments and will severely diminish our leadership role in world affairs."

Global interdependence is a fact of life. The United States foreign policy is best served by actively engaging with other nations, rather than reacting at greater cost to events we don't see coming because we are trying to conduct foreign policy on the cheap.

Mr. President, I believe that my colleagues will be interested in Ambassador Gardner's remarks and I ask unanimous consent that his address be printed in the RECORD.

There being no objection, the material was ordered to be printed in the RECORD, as follows:

WHO NEEDS AMBASSADORS?

(By Richard N. Gardner)

I was tremendously honored and pleased when Edith Weiss asked me to be the banquet speaker at this year's ASIL meeting.

Honored because I know how many illustrious statesmen and scholars have preceded me in this role. Pleased because your invitation gives me the chance to return from my diplomatic assignment in Madrid to be with many old friends, such as my Columbia Law School colleagues Oscar Schachter, Louis Henkin and Lori Damrosch, and with President Edie Weiss who took one of my seminars some twenty years ago when she came to Columbia Law School as a Visiting Scholar.

Edie, your Presidency of this Society is a splendid recognition of your achievements as teacher, public servant, and scholar. My congratulations also to Charles Brower, your